

The untiring efforts of Doctors Lawson, Molyneux, and others to pull him through the crisis. The funeral of the unfortunate youth, which was attended by a large number of friends and acquaintances, took place at the Protestant Cemetery, Happy Valley, this afternoon. Bishop Jordan conducting the service in the Mortuary Chapel and at the grave. This will be sad news for Captain A. H. Penning, the deceased lad's father, who for a great number of years held a command in the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s service and now lives in New York.

We are glad to hear that the Japanese scientists, Mr. Allen, of the Hongkong Dispensary, and the soldiers on board the *Hydra* are progressing favourably towards ultimate recovery. The Stamp and Post Offices and other portions of the block of ancient and stuffy Government buildings situated opposite the Club, will be thoroughly disinfected to-morrow.

Just as we are going to press we learn that the condition of Professor Aoyama continues to be serious, but it is hoped he will ultimately recover. Yesterday the Emperor of Japan telegraphed inquiring into his condition and also investing him with a decoration of the 4th class. His colleague Dr. Ichigami is, if anything, slightly better.

The latest official returns are as follow:—

	New Deaths	Cured	Rem. under treatment
Hospital ship <i>Hydra</i>	2	0	9
Kennedytown.....	0	0	37
Slaughter House.....	10	5	73
A. M. Branch Hospital.....	3	0	19
Private houses.....	5	0	0
Total.....	12	5	138

Deaths from the outbreak (9th May) up to July 3rd, noon, 2,245; grand total, 2,260.

From noon until 5 p.m. to-day:—At Tung Wah branch (including now the Slaughter House) new cases, 33; deaths since 1st sent to Canton in junks 11; total remaining under treatment at the Tung Wah branch, 76.

THE TROUBLES IN KOREA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHUMULPO, June 19th. The disturbances of the so-called Tong-hak party have led to more serious complications than we anticipated. The Chinese troops asked for by the Korean Government encamped to the number of 1,500 on the west coast, about 100 miles south of Chemulpo. They did not engage in any conflict with the rebels, but the latter dispersed on hearing of the arrival of the troops. The latter left for China yesterday, with the exception of 500 who remain in Seoul.

But since last week the Japanese have been sending troops to Korea. Including the transport which came yesterday, about 5,000 have arrived. Of these 1,500 are in Seoul and the remainder in Chemulpo, quartered among the Japanese houses in the Japanese as well as the foreign settlement. Two more transports are expected soon, when it is reported, they will all go to Seoul. The troops are commanded by Major-General Ohshima. The arrivals include 250 horses and a number of guns, with provisions and equipments for a three months' campaign. What it all means no one knows, as the Japanese do not discuss the subject. When asked they reply it is to protect their people, but no one is able to see why it requires 5,000 or 7,000 troops to protect their people, since there is no danger from which to protect them. There are eight Japanese men-of-war in port as well as three Chinese, one Russian, one French and the U.S. flag ship. The telegraph line to China is reported as broken. Large numbers of Chinese are leaving for China.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

June 20th. There are thirteen Japanese men-of-war here and fourteen steamers and transports, and one American, one Russian, and three Chinese men-of-war. There are in all 5,000 Japanese, and 3,000 are expected to-morrow; 2,000 troops have gone to Seoul, and there are 1,000 at Fusan and 2,000 at Yuesan. Food is scarce, and as the wires are broken we cannot telegraph to Chosé for more. The Chinese women and children at Seoul are leaving here by the *Chinlung* to-morrow for China, also a lot of Japanese women for Japan.

For the last two days it has been blowing and raining heavily, and 10 inches of rain have fallen in that time. The Japanese troops have arrived but cannot land on account of the rough weather. The Chinese residents are flocking down to the coast and engaging junk boats to leave.

SHANGHAI, June 26th. A good many rumours are prevalent in native circles concerning preparations being made by the Chinese authorities for eventualities regarding Korea. It is said that the Nanking Viceroy has telegraphed to the Chinese Minister in London to urge on the construction of the four torpedo-boat destroyers ordered from England and Germany last spring, and also to see if there are any other vessels ready to be launched, or lying idle in either country which can be bought for the fleet immediately. The Viceroy Li is reported to have sent a telegram to the same effect concerning the Peking fleet. The latter Viceroy has also telegraphed from Tientsin to Canton asking his brother, who is Governor-General there, to be prepared to send five vessels of the Canton fleet, including the *Kiangyue*, *Kiangchi*, *Kiangsheng*, which took part in the naval maneuvers in the Gulf of Pechili, and which have also returned to Canton. Officers commanding the cruisers of the Nanyang fleet, now at Woosung, have had secret instructions recently to prepare for sea at a moment's notice. The steel cruiser *Paojing*, which was to have started for Nanking in order to be turned into a training ship for the Nanking Naval School cadets, has not yet gone, as she may be required to join the Nanyang fleet and go North.

SHANGHAI, 27th June. A telegram received here from Tientsin states that the Viceroy Li's crack troops at Hsiao-chang, (fifteen miles from Tientsin) have received orders to be ready for active service at a moment's notice. These troops, which comprise one and a half army corps (Chinese computation), or about 19,000 men, and include a complete equipment of horse, foot and artillery, are under the command of General Wei, an Anhui man, much trusted by the Viceroy Li.

It was confidently reported yesterday among well-informed Chinese that Liu Ming-chuan had been desired by the Throne, at the request of Yuen, the Chinese Resident at Seoul, to go to Korea as Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese forces, with full powers to act without being subject to constant telegraphic control. The appointment is a very probable one, for, as we mentioned a year ago in a series of articles headed "China and her Future Leaders," Liu Ming-chuan is regarded at Peking as one of the two chief leaders of the armies of China in any contest with a Foreign Power. He won his spurs fighting under Li Hung-chang against the Taipings, and his comparative success in keeping the French out of Formosa brought him prominently to the front. His appointment is only reported, and the wires to the North are now closed, but the report is not unlikely to turn out well founded.

Our native correspondent at Peking writes:—The decree which called *Suho* Ping-shih, Governor of Anhui, to Peking, was occasioned by the secret denunciations of a Censor well-known in official circles as a man of sterling honesty and keen sense. A memorial by a brother Censor at about the same time was also the cause of turning the former Tsotai d. signate of Shanghai, Lu Peh-yang, from Chinking to Peking. Financial questions were the theme of both memorials. His Majesty has not yet sent these memorials to the Grand Council Secretaries, hence neither has appeared in the *Peking Gazette*, the reason being that the Emperor wishes by personal examination to find out the truth of the charges. With reference to affairs in Korea, and the attitude of the Japanese Government, except at the Tungli Yamé, whose ministers daily send and receive several long telegrams from Tientsin after consulting with the Emperor, the city of Peking appears little disturbed by rumours of war. Pekingese natives, if speaking at all of this matter, merely say that the frontier barbarians are again making a nuisance of themselves.

SHANGHAI, June 28th. Mr. Liu K'ang-hou, Director of the Kiangnan Arsenal, received a telegram yesterday from the Nanking Viceroy to send orders to the Nanyang fleet to assemble at Woosung, and be ready to proceed to sea at once. We also hear that of the three large steel cruisers of the Canton fleet, namely the *Kuang-shih*, *Kuang-sheng* and *Kuang-yi*, which participated in the recent naval maneuvers off North, two are still either with the fleet in Korean waters or are sailing ready at Weihaiwei, the *Kuang-sheng* being the only one which returned South, and she will probably be here en route to Tientsin in a day or two. These ships are commanded and officered for the most part by young men who received their foreign education in the United States. Their Commodore is named Yé and is reported to have seen some active service.

There appears to be an attempt made to prevent the latest movements of Chinese troops toward Korea being made public, as considerable difficulty is experienced in obtaining authentic information. The last vessel to take troops was the *Hsiting*, and she left Taku last Friday with 90 horses and 500 soldiers and followers, which she landed on Sunday at the same spot that the others were landed at. A Japanese man-of-war appeared on the scene and sent a steam-launch to see what the *Hsiting* was doing. In addition to the troops and horses, the *Hsiting* took a lot of submarine mines and wire, which, however, were not required. It does not seem as if the commissariat department of the Chinese squadron in Korean waters is well organized for some of the ships had to fill their boats with water from the ballast tanks of the *Hsiting*. An officer on one of the Chinese ships is responsible for the statement that the Chi-ese are pouring troops into Korea and are about to take the latter. The Japanese are very busy with observation parties and are keeping themselves well posted as to the movements of the Chinese. It is rumoured that they have chartered thirty transports.

Shanghai, June 29th. According to the statement of a refugee from Korea, foreign ladies at Chemulpo have been advised to leave the country. Foreigners who saw the Japanese and in Korea all admire their organization, which appears to be complete in every detail, even to firewood, large quantities of which the Japanese troops took with them. A Seochow despatch just to hand states that the Chinese Resident-designate of Korea, Pan Chih-chün, who is now on leave of absence at his home in Seochow, is expected to cross the Gulf of Pechili some time next September. His Excellency is the eldest son of the late Governor Pan of Kueichow, who died about four years ago at his post.—N. C. Daily News.

SWATOW NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Swatow, 2nd July, 1894. The steamship *Nanchang* arrived here last night from the North, having encountered the typhoon of the 29th ult., fortunately escaping without damage. The steamer *Wooking*, *Hothow*, and *Tai-jung* were all expected on Saturday last, but up till noon to-day none of them has been signalled and considerable anxiety is felt on their account. All the plague patients landed at this port from the Hongkong steamers have died with the exception of one man who jumped overboard from the *Chihai*. He was a very bad case, with high fever and well-developed buboes. After being picked up he was taken care of and is now said to be convalescent. Here is a valuable hint for our Hongkong medical experts. Why not try the incurable plague patients with ten minutes in the harbour?

AMOI NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Amoy, June 29th. An accident of a very distressing nature occurred here to-day. A young man, an officer in one of the Douglas Co.'s steamers, came on shore about ten days ago for medical treatment, as he was suffering from dysentery. There being nothing at Amoy in the shape of hospital accommodation for Europeans, he like all others so situated, had to go to the hotel. It seems that on Thursday last he was slightly delirious, and during the night his Chinese attendant, having to go out to play fan-tan, bury his mother, smoke opium, or attend to some other of the many multifarious calls a Chinaman has on his time when he has a European paymaster—left him, when the sick man took the opportunity to slip out of his room, and was eventually found during the night by the hotel watchman lying under a bush in the garden. He died about noon to-day.

In Amoy there are two hospitals for Chinese, one for general patients and the other for contagious complaints. Dr. McDougal attends to these places gratuitously and devotes much of his valuable time to them. There is likewise a missionary hospital, also for Chinese, but no place where a doctor can send a European patient to with the certainty that his instructions will be carried out. For many years we residents, on Kangsoo have been fortunate in having the best medical skill, and it is to be hoped that this affair will be the means of stirring up those in authority to provide a proper place in which this skill and care can be used to the best advantage and so prevent the recurrence of such a deplorable mishap.

FOOCHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

FOOCHOW, 27th June, 1894. On the night of the 21st inst., at about 10-30 o'clock, Mr. Sater, the Customs constable at Pagoda Anchorage, was alarmed by hearing cries of distress proceeding from a kerosene-laden cargo-boat which was lying off shore. Accompanied by a friend he immediately went on board and found the boat on fire. Going at it with a will they soon got the flames under, and then found two suspects alongside, each of which had a quantity of kerosene in bulk on board. The Chinese foreman of the lighter Co., to which the boat belongs, had been superintending the emptying of the tank, filling them with water and re-securing them, and he took to the water immediately the constable arrived. It was while engaged collecting the tins that they managed to

set fire to the boat, the result of which was that four of the gang were so severely burned that they have since departed to the special quarters in Shoal road for kerosene thieves. A reward of \$100 has been offered for the capture of the foreman, who is said to be an old Hongkong school-boy, which latter fact indicates that the money spent on the education of Chinese in your malodorous colony is not all wasted.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The following telegrams from our San Francisco exchanges were "crowd out" of last night's issue:—

ST. PETERSBURG, June 2nd. The dismissal of the Bulgarian Prime Minister, Stambouloff, by Prince Ferdinand caused a sensation here, but it is not regarded as menacing the peace of Europe or offering any prospect of the solution of the Bulgarian question, for Russia's objection was not to Stambouloff personally, but to Prince Ferdinand's illegal occupancy of the Bulgarian throne, which Russia holds to be an infraction of the Berlin treaty.

PARIS, June 4th. In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Goblet said the composition of the new Ministry was not in accordance with the express will of the Chamber.

M. Bourgeois and Blisson stated they were given a free hand. To this Goblet replied his party was not consulted in the formation of the Cabinet. The Radical, he added, had no confidence for the Ministry and the Dupuy régime would, in the opinion of the speaker, mean the condition of affairs was worse than a monarchy.

Premier Dupuy, replying to M. Goblet, said that in leaving the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies he had not shown any lack of interest in the demand for radical reforms. He added: "We shall pursue the work of reform and progress without reference to revolutionary means. We accept the dictation of nobody, and we do not accept the dictation of the Vatican. We refuse to permit clerical interference in our affairs. We are animated by French spirit and shall respect constitutional laws." [Applause.]

M. Falcet said that the Dupuy Cabinet was simply a repetition of the Casimir-Perier Ministry, and that the country would soon have a revival of clericalism.

There was an uproar in the Chamber. Finally M. Dupuy accepted M. Isaambert's motion that the Chamber had confidence the Government would pursue a policy of radical reform and defense of secular rights.

M. Isaambert's motion was eventually adopted by a vote of 315 to 165. Lady Victoria Blackwood, youngest daughter of the British Ambassador, Marquis of Dufferin, was married to-day to William Leo Plunkett, eldest son of Lord Plunkett, Archbishop of Dublin. The father of the bridegroom officiated. Lord Dufferin gave his daughter away.

ROME, June 4th. There was a crowded session of the Chamber of Deputies to-day in which the motion made by Premier Crispi on Saturday last, moved that the Chamber intrust a committee of eighteen, to be made up of members of the separate political sections, with the task of preparing and presenting on June 30 a measure reforming the expenses of the public service, in order to introduce the greatest possible economies, the House meanwhile abstaining from any discussion of financial matters.

Adopted by a vote of 25 to 215. After the adjournment of the Chamber the Cabinet Council convened and was still sitting at 11 o'clock to-night.

MIDNIGHT. It is reported that the subject discussed by the Cabinet was the smallness of the majority by which Signor Crispi's motion was adopted by the Chamber, and that the Ministers intimated their readiness to resign should the Premier consider it necessary. It is said Signor Crispi will proceed to the Quirinal in the morning and confer with King Humbert in regard to the matter.

Many anarchists were arrested in Rome on Saturday to prevent their raising a riot during the demonstration in honour of Garibaldi. The military review was a great success, and the King and Queen were greeted with acclamations. In the evening the streets were filled with orderly crowds witnessing a display of fireworks.

Much excitement prevails in political circles. It is expected Premier Crispi will make important declarations to-morrow.

NEW YORK, June 4th. The World's San Sanitary cable says: Contention reigns here, notwithstanding the glowing bulletins claiming victories over the rebels. The Exeter is making a strong stand and a brave fight, but reports indicate that the rebels are gaining. The rebels are marching on Acapulco. It is reported that the city of La Union is in revolt. The United States cable Bennington will protect American interests.

WASHINGTON, June 4th. A few scanty details of the fall of President Exeter were received late in the day, in the following dispatch from Commander Thompson of the United States steamship *Bennington*—

TO SECRETARY OF NAVY, WASHINGTON, June 4th. The revolution has been successful. The President of Salvador has escaped to-day and has gone on board a German warship all ready to leave La Libertad. The brother of the President has been dead three weeks. This fact has been kept secret.

THOMAS, June 4th. In the Unterhaus to-day, Dr. Weyerle, the Premier whose resignation is the subject of the Emperor, announced that, as the Crown had not fully accepted the Government's proposition, the Ministry had resigned. The Emperor, however, he added, had not come to a final decision to accept the resignations. Upon the motion of Dr. Weyerle the House decided to suspend the sittings temporarily, in order that something more definite could be announced regarding the Cabinet situation. The opinion gains ground that Dr. Weyerle will remain in office.

Later in the day, Dr. Weyerle repeated his statements in the House of Magnates, and asked that it adjourn until the new Cabinet was formed, which was done.

LEIPZIG, June 4th. Professor William Roemer, the eminent political reformer, is dead. He was born in Hanover on October the 2nd, 1817.

BOSTON, June 4th. Ex-Governor Charles Collins Van Zant, of Rhode Island, died to-day in Brooklyn.

TUXPAN (Mex.), June 4th. A terrific windstorm passed over Yahuahua, seventy miles back in the country, destroying stores and dwellings, killing ten persons and wounding fifty others.

Covats (Ile of Wight), June 4th. The twenty-raters race here to-day was won by the *Dragon* in the *Diards* being second.

LONDON, June 5th. At the conference of the National Reform Union to-day, Henry Labouchere moved the ultimate abolition of the House of Lords, and that the Government should, during the present session of Parliament, introduce a bill providing that when the Lords reject a measure passed by the House of Commons, the latter shall send such a bill in its original form for the royal assent. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

At to-day's session of the international conference and jubilee celebration of the Young Men's Christian Association, Prince Oscar of

Sweden read psalm xlii at the devotional service. Dr. Karl Fries of Stockholm read a paper upon the work of the Young Men's Association, and the greatest hindrance to the work was the disunion of the majority of white men led in heaven dominions.

The Times' Vienna dispatch says: When the Emperor's train arrived at Buda Pesth Count Apponyi, Count Szepessy, Herr Ugron, Radical leader, and other members of the Hungarian Parliament were in waiting. The Emperor politely ignored them, although he addressed a few words to the Burgomaster and to the municipal authorities.

In well-informed quarters it is said the situation is considered serious. The struggle is against the encroachments of clericalism in politics and the tendency of the Court at Vienna to influence Hungary. These affairs will not finally be decided by even by the return of Dr. Weyerle to office.

The secretary of the Society for Relief of Jews sends to the Times a letter describing the work of the society's mission in Jerusalem. Mr. Montefiore, the mission's founder, found many Jews in cellars and caves suffering from hopeless diseases, some blind, some fever stricken and some consumptive, and all glad of a half-penny in charity for week. Most of the 40,000 Jews there are intensely poor.

A dispatch from Berlin to the Standard says: Several deaths from cholera have occurred among soldiers near Thorn, a town of West Prussia on the Vistula. There have also been a number of deaths from the disease at Mielowitz in Prussian Silesia.

PARIS, June 5th. During the debate in the Chamber of Deputies to-day on the demand of M. Grouzet for an inquiry respecting a statement in the *Figaro*, attributed to General de Gallié, that the French leaders were unable to handle the present unwieldy army, General Mercier, the Minister of War, opposed the demand.

General Mercier's motion was an alleged letter with General de Gallié published in the *Figaro*. The debate resulted in a tremendous uproar, but a motion expressing confidence in the army and in the honour and patriotism of its chiefs, was finally adopted by a vote of 400 to 85, and the Chamber then adjourned.

ROME, June 5th. In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Premier Crispi announced that the Cabinet had resigned. The King reserved his decision in regard to accepting the resignation. This step is the outcome of a conference at midnight by the Ministers who discussed the smallness of the majority which Crispi's proposal to bring about financial reform was adopted by the Chamber of Deputies.

NEW YORK, June 6th. The Herald's Rome special says: The debate in the Deputies was remarkable for bitterness. Diligent (Radical) delivered a long tirade against Devalloir (Extreme Radical), and at the close, shaking his fist, shouted: "You dishonoured yourself by a dishonest alliance with Cavallotti!"

Cavallotti rose, and, while with rage, shouted: "You coward and liar, you shall suffer for this!" He caught Diligent and struck him several heavy blows in the face. The uproar was tremendous. The President's efforts to calm the members were unheeded and after some time the sitting was adjourned.

BUDA PESTH, June 5th. Dr. Weyerle spent an hour to-day with Emperor Francis Joseph. It is believed he will be charged to form a Cabinet.

LONDON, June 6th. Lord Rosebery's declaration of pride in the ownership of a good racehorse has raised a storm of indignation in ultra-moral circles. A non-conformist minister has addressed a letter to the *Chronicle* saying: "The Premier's utterances are bound to further popularise an institution which is the most corrupt and dangerous of our national life. The non-conformist conference will not much longer tolerate a horse-racing Premier."

NEW YORK, June 6th. Bob Fitzsimmons is soon to marry Rose Julian, the contortionist.

BRUSSELS, June 6th. The Chamber of Deputies to-day, after three months' debate, adopted by a vote of 74 to 44 the bill providing for a revision of the constitution.

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 6th. The Government has received information that part of the insurgent forces under General Saravia have been routed at Campos Lobos, in Santa Catharina, the Federal troops capturing six pieces of artillery.

The insurgent losses were 150 killed and wounded and the Government lost eighty killed and wounded, including two captains in the former category. A large body of re-enforcements will be started from here to-day for the south.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

SYDNEY, June 4th. The two burglars Montgomery and Williams were executed here on Thursday morning last. There were only a few spectators present, and the execution was carried out without any interruption. Both men displayed great fortitude, and expressed penitence. After calmly ascending the scaffold, Williams faltered whilst the rope was being adjusted, and in that condition was dropped into a net. The chronic bungle in the adjustment of the rope again took place, but without the usual painful results, death coming almost instantaneously in each case. The graves were dug to justify anticipations of disturbances.

A terrible railway collision has occurred at Wisconsin, United States. Two passenger trains, each travelling at a high rate of speed, crashed into each other with shocking results, a number of persons being instantly killed. The *Atlantic* also caught fire, and several of those injured were badly hurt.

Disasters have also been reported from British Columbia. Miles of country are inundated through the overflow of the River Fraser and Spokane, and a vast amount of property has been destroyed. In one locality a hundred houses have been swept away.

A tremendous sensation has been aroused in France over the fact of M. Turpin having disposed of the patent of a monster electric multi-railway to Germany, and the press is indulging in hysterical ravings about the dishonour and dangerous incapability of the powers controlling the War Office. The incident has formed the subject of a heated discussion in the French Chamber, which resulted eventually in a vote of confidence in the Government being passed by a large majority.

Further troubles are reported from the Cripple Creek colliery in Colorado, United States. Strikers are in great force, and all fully armed. They have surrounded the colliery and are holding the owners of the mine, and are holding him pending the payment of a large ransom. Fear of the non-unionist workmen have been shot dead whilst leaving their work by a party of the strikers who were hiding in ambush. The strikers have also attempted to blow up a train, carrying a party of military to the scene of the disturbance.

The attempt was a failure, and a number of the strikers were shot down by the soldiers. M. Turpin, the inventor of the electric multi-railway, has broken his agreement with the

Intimations.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

THE HONGKONG DAIRY

(ESTABLISHED 1871.)
GARDEN ROAD, AND CAUSEWAY BAY.

FRESH MILK,
FRESH BUTTER,
CREAM,
CREAM CHEESE, AND
NEW LAID EGGS.

ALWAYS ON HAND FOR CASH, OR TO ORDER.
MILK FROM ONE COW FOR BABIES BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.
NONE BUT THE FRESHEST AND BEST SUPPLIED.

ADDRESS:—

J. KENNEDY,

PROPRIETOR,
GARDEN ROAD.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1894.

German Government consequent on the tremendous storm which has followed the announcement of his intentions. He now re-offers all patent rights in the machine to the French Government, and public sentiment will probably compel the authorities to purchase.

It is now announced on undeniable authority that the Suez Canal Company has given De Lesseps and his family a liberal pension for life, out of respect for the services which he rendered that company.

Latest accounts of the floods in British Columbia state that the inundation is increasing. One hundred persons are reported to have been drowned in the Fraser river alone. Entire hamlets have been utterly destroyed; the destruction of property will amount to an enormous sum when tallied up.

A compromise has been accepted by both the mine owners and strikers at the Cripple Creek colliery, and the men will go back to work at once.

The Hon. T. Playford has interviewed Lord Ripon, urging that the Imperial Government appoint a new Governor to South Australia for some time following the retirement of the Earl of Kingston, but to let Mr. Chief Justice Way act. Lord Ripon promised to give the matter careful consideration when the time came.

Strong protests are being made against the new English death duties, which compel the heirs of a man dying in England to pay heavy duties on property held in the colonies. The Speaker of the House of Commons, protesting against the injustice of the proposed tax, predicts that if made law the loyalty of the colonies will be endangered.

Trouble is again threatening between England and France, arising indirectly out of the jealousy of the latter country concerning certain recent events in Egypt and Africa. Great excitement prevails in France, which is fanned and kept alive by a hysterical press. Several very warlike speeches have been uttered in the Chamber of Deputies, denouncing England's grasping colonial policy.

A large quantity of explosives, suspected to be intended for a series of gigantic Anarchist outrages, have been seized by the French authorities at Algiers.

The Cambridge tripos examination has been won by a Miss Johnson.

It is feared that another great strike is about to take place among the English colliers, who are demanding an increase in wages.

SYDNEY, June 14th. The proprietors of *Justice*, a newspaper published in the interests of the Socialist organizations of Sydney, have been sentenced to nine, six, and one month's imprisonment respectively, with hard labour, for printing an article libelling the Minister for Justice, and recommending burglars to use firearms and to persevere in the practice of their profession.

Percy Thomas, a labourer, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour for brutally ill-treating a child, a girl five years of age. The child was in an emaciated condition, and weighed only thirty-five pounds; there were thirty-two wounds on various parts of her body, many of them in a putrefying condition.

Today's Advertisements.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, July 12th, at 3.30 P.M. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 31st December last.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 12th inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. G. JOY,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1894.

THE NEW BALMORAL GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD CALL OF FIFTY CENTS per Share, on the Shares issued at ONE DOLLAR, has now been made in accordance with the PROSPECTUS, and FALLS DUE on the 4th of AUGUST next. Same should be PAID to the UNDERSIGNED at No. 9, Praya Central, to whom the SCRIP should be sent for endorsement.

By Order of the Board,
W. HUTTON POTTS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1894.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

I HAVE THIS DAY established myself as a PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS MANUFACTURER, and I am prepared to supply the public with the best and most reliable materials at the lowest prices. For terms and particulars apply to

L. R. RUCHWALDY,
No. 2, Ice House Street.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1894.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAILONG,"

Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAIRRAK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1894.

NOTICE TO CAPTAINS.

